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267

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1958.

My good Friend:

I am glad that Foster is going to be able to get to Bonn for a talk with you on Saturday before he goes to London. There are many matters to talk about -- the Middle East, the new France under De Gaulle, and some of the hardy perennials like disarmament.

I want you to know that we keep you c[illegible]stantly in mind and while sometimes events force quick decisions, we try to act in the spirit of our intimate and close understanding.

I am asking Foster to take this little note to you as a visible expression -- if indeed one is needed -- of my highest regard and best wishes.

Sincerely,

(signed) Dwight D. Eisenhower

His Excellency,
Dr. Konrad Adenauer
Chancellor of the Federal Republic
of Germany
Bonn

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
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amongst the Western Powers regarding Near East policy, the necessity for adequate preparation and the propaganda advantage he thought Khrushchev would derive if the meeting took place in New York. Also, he said he would not like conceding the right of the Soviets to interfere in Near Eastern affairs.

In a long talk with the UAR Ambassador on Friday the latter informed the Chancellor that the Arabs would not yield to the Soviets but wished to be on good terms with both the USSR and the West. The root of the real difficulties, Adenauer contended, was in Egypt, and the West should improve economic conditions there to save it from Communism as the Americans had done for Germany. (He seemed to be completely unconscious of the weakness of this analogy.) Brentano believed Iraq will steer a Western course. He and the Chancellor thought the Western Powers should recognize the new Government and, as Brentano said, "not show it too much confidence, but not too much distrust". Dulles observed that he thought recognition would have to be granted even though he did not believe in the pro-Western sentiments expressed by the new Iraq Government. Nevertheless, as a matter of courtesy he wished to express his views in London tomorrow to the members of the Bagdad Pact before the U. S. took any action. The Chancellor closed by saying he had prepared a disarmament plan and would shortly be sending it to Washington. It has been approved by his military experts.

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Afterwards, we had a round of wine with the ladies, who were waiting downstairs, and went off to the airport. The Chancellor rode out with the Secretary. It was raining hard and on the Tarmac they sheltered under the same umbrella. Dulles said to the onlooking newspaper correspondents, "In rain or in sunshine, the Chancellor and myself will always stand together". The President had loaned Foster his plane and the new Columbine took to the air at seven-thirty.

Sunday, July 27, 1958

E and I left for Brussels this morning by train at 8:47, changed at Aachen and arrived in Brussels about 12:30, to be met by Phil Sprouse, with whom we are to stay. We went directly to the Exposition and lunched with a pretty American girl guide in the Swiss restaurant. Afterwards I toured the American, Soviet, British and other pavilions. I thought the exterior of our own the most sucessful architecturally of all those on the grounds. The interior was so jammed with people it was difficult to grasp what was going on, but I liked what I saw. The Circarama performance, lasting fifteen minutes, seemed to me marvelous. The Russian pavilion was impressive externally and internally, but I thought the objects on display hopelessly dull, with the exception of the Sputnik models. One gained the impression of massive strength but of no gracefulness or humor.

We left Phil's house at 7:00 p.m. and motored out to Rene Boal's tremendous chateau, an hour from Brussels, where we dined with about twenty people, including the Butterworths, the Bob Hookers, the Marquise

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Childs' and others. Rene produced some fine wines, including some Chambertin 1934, but I thought it over-aged.

Monday, July 28, 1958

This morning E and I stopped at an antique shop and bought a few pieces of Tournai. This fine 18th Century porcelain abounds in Brussels, the factory having been started in the 18th Century when Belgium formed part of Maria Theresa's Empire.

We lunched at the Fair in the Turkish pavilion on delicious kebab. I had a glass of Arak and afterwards a small bottle of good red buzbag wine. We wandered through a number of pavilions, of which we agreed the American was by far the best, before taking the evening train. We arrived home about eleven-thirty.

Speaking of Turkish affairs, the Chancellor told me the other day the Turkish army had not been paid for some days. This worried him, especially because the information had been imparted to him by the Turkish Ambassador who, like the other members of their diplomatic corps, has remained unpaid for a considerable time.

Tuesday, July 29, 1958

I started the morning almost as usual with Rebecca and Bill Tyler on Berlin access matters.

Henry Pleasants and John Bross came for a long talk. John is going away for a vacation in France tomorrow and does not think there is anything

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critical in the sphere of his activities.

I lunched at the office and later in the afternoon went to see the Foreign Minister. I reminded him of our conversation in May after the unsuccessful talk I had [redacted] with Ambassador Pervukhin about the release of one or more prisoners from Spandau. At that time he [redacted] talked about the idea of possibly instructing the German Ambassador in Moscow to take this up with the Soviets. I had answered with the promise to refer this subject to my colleagues.

We have now reached an understanding among the three of us. We have imposed no objection to FedRep approaching the Soviet Government if the Foreign Minister wishes to do so provided: (a) a simultaneous approach is made for form's sake to the Three Powers; (b) there is prior agreement that if the Soviets say "yes", the prisoners' release will not be presented as the result of a bilateral Soviet-German agreement; and that if the Soviets say "no", the Germans will not publicize the fact that the Three Powers were agreeable but the Soviets refused (this because the Four Powers have always avoided publicity on Spandau and publicizing such a situation could prejudice the outcome of future efforts); (c) the form and method of approach, i.e., the substance, whether it is to be oral or written, and all other details pertaining to the exercise, are carefully worked out in the Quadripartite Committee; (d) no publicity is given to the exercise at any stage unless by prior agreement between the Three Embassies and the

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Foreign Office (particular care should be taken to prevent the possibility of any leak).

Von Brentano agreed on all points and said he recognizes the necessity for great secrecy. I told him I would like to go to Italy the end of this week for a ten-day vacation. He approved of this and recited his own tribulations in respect to holidays. Each time he has started on one, he has been called back, sent abroad or otherwise deprived of pleasure.

We went to dinner tonight at Henry Tasca's. Dr. Benjamin Weems and Ned Nordness were there. My cousin Ben has retired and is thoroughly enjoying his leisure.

Wednesday, July 30, 1958

I started today on a Berlin access note [redacted].

The new Peruvian Ambassador came to see me, as later did Gaston Coblentz.

We now have an excellent summary prepared by Bill Tyler on the Adenauer-Dulles meeting. The most important excerpt is as follows:

> "The U. S., he said, had not sent forces into Lebanon because by so doing we thought this would solve the Lebanese or Middle East problems. We knew our action might well complicate these problems, but there were controlling reasons for our action. Lebanon was a small nation, particularly friendly to the U. S., which was menaced by civil war, supported and directed from without for the purpose of destroying its independence and integrity. The Secretary said he wished to stress the reality

of that external threat, the evidence of which he was not at liberty to disclose entirely. However, he wished to ask the Chancellor to accept his word that such evidence existed. Had we not answered Lebanon's appeal, the effect everywhere, from Lebanon to Morocco and from the Persian Gulf to the Pacific, would have been to make countries feel that friendship with the U. S. was a liability and not an asset, that the U. S. was so scared by the U. S. S. R. that we never dared move, and that we were powerless to protect countries against indirect aggression. If we had allowed such an impression to be created, this would have been a great catastrophe not only for the Middle East but for the whole world. The Secretary said we were confident that our action would not lead to general war, but one must always be prepared to assume a certain risk, otherwise the Soviet Union would be in a position to intimidate nations by the threat of general war, as it had attempted to do some months ago in the Syrian situation. Were such a situation to be tolerated, we would either have to accept world domination by the U. S. S. R. or be eventually compelled to fight in unfavorable circumstances. The Secretary added he did not think that the U. S. was afraid of war, but that the U. S. S. R. is."

I had a letter from Louise Rehm this morning saying Lane had dropped dead a few days ago while they were on a trip through the Camargue in France. He was one of my oldest friends. We [redacted] worked together in The Banker's Trust Company, W. A. Harriman and Company, the ECA Mission to France and for some years in the OSS.

Thursday, July 31, 1958

We polished off instructions to the Political Advisors in Berlin

rejecting the Soviet assertion of right to inspect military vehicles but agreeing to the form of documentation proposed by General Zakharov.

Bynum Shaw of the Baltimore Sun came to see me this morning.

I had my regular staff meeting this afternoon.

At five o'clock I went to see the Chancellor. After telling me of his conversation yesterday with UAR Ambassador Zein-Eddine, he gave me following letter to the Secretary:

(Text on following pages 245 and 246).

His comments on two other subjects are covered by these telegrams:

(Text on following pages 247 and 248).

I sent off a letter to the Secretary on the subject of Spandau in these terms:

(Text on following pages 249 and 250).

Bern Weems came to see me tonight and I talked to him about Tasca's assignment as a member of the Selection Board. I explained what an honor this was. He is a great friend and admirer of Henry and wanted to check up on the nature of this function.

Friday, August 1, 1958

We made a three hour train trip to Frankfurt, then, after three and a half hours by Lufthansa plane, we reached Rome, to be met by Virginia and Ashley.

Romans were not enjoying a 100 degree heat wave, but we did, as a contrast to Bonn temperatures.

Form AS/GER-12 (Nov 52)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

1229 1 AUG 58

- 245 -

CHARGE TO

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08
CONTROL NUMBER

PRECEDENCE

JULY AUGUST 1,1958
DATE

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SENT TO: SecState WASHINGTON NIACT 315

E..S ONLY FOR THE SECRETARY

Following translation text personal letter from Chancellor to Secretary which Chancellor handed Ambassador Bruce Thursday. Pouching original.

"Dear Friend:

The UAR Ambassador Zeineddine called on me again yesterday in order to convey to me, under instructions from his government, certain information which should also be of interest to you. The UAR foresees two stages for the settlement of the Near East problem. The first stage is the solution of the current crisis. According to the Ambassador's explanations, such a solution is considered to be relatively simple. After a new election of the State President in Lebanon in accordance with constitutional requirements, calm will return to that country so that the basis for the presence of American troops will no longer exist. In Jordan also, according to the opinion of the Arab Government, a situation will develop in the foreseeable future which will make a withdrawal of British troops possible. Thus the first

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stage will presumably have been completed. However, the view which the Ambassador presented as being that of his government with regard to the second stage is even more important. The Arab Government and particularly Nasser, according to this view, do not repeat not want to become dependent on the Soviet Union. It would like to avoid if possible any interference of the Soviet Union in the affairs of the Near East. In order to prevent this it must count on the readiness of the West to cooperate. Since Germany, in the eyes of the Arabs is the least tainted of the Western Powers, his government attached value to close cooperation with Germany in the economic field as well. From this cooperation there could develop stronger cooperation with the rest of the Western Powers, to which opinion in the UAR is at the present time still antagonistic in varying degree. The goal of the Ambassador's government would be to achieve in the second stage acomplete normalization of relations. I told the Ambassador that my reaction to the suggestions of his government was positive and that I would examine them without delay. After the settlement of the present crisis we could than consider these matters further. With friendly greetings (signed) Adenauer".

TRIMBLE

BRUCE

AUTH: William C. Trimble:DCM
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(Nov 56)

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

- 247 -

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CLASSIFICATION

PRECEDENCE

986
CONTROL NUMBER

July 31, 1958 8 PM
DATE

SENT TO: Secstate WASHINGTON (PRIORITY) 306

EYES ONLY FOR SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

(1) Chancellor asked me inform President and you only for present that through his Ambassador Paris von Maltzan and Couve de Murville he has received invitation and accepted visit to De Gaulle at Colombey Les Deux Eglises some date as yet unfixed in September. Adenauer intends on return from Lake Como vacation stop Baden-Baden and motor to Colombey.

(2) Am forwarding you letters addressed President and yourself received today from Chancellor. Letter to you concerns conversation yesterday between Chancellor and UAR Ambassador. Am telegraphing you translation since you may wish consider it before going Brazil.

BRUCE

AUTH: DBruce

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AE E-12 THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

COLLECT

- 248 -

CHARGE TO

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990
CONTROL NUMBER

PRECEDENCE

July 31, 1958
DATE

SENT TO: Secstate WASHINGTON ROUTINE) 310

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Chancellor today asked that contents this telegram be made available to Secretary.

In recent conversation with Cardinal Tisserant, one of Vatican Elders, Adenauer was shocked by information given him regarding extent persecution Christians in Satellite countries. Since Cardinal's visit he has himself accumulated all information this regard available in Foreign Office and thinks there should be widespread campaign to appraise public of enormities Soviet anti-religious conduct.

He wants our cooperation and consideration of how best this can be done.

He will shortly send this Embassy full documentation from German sources. In turn I told him we would collect what we could and consider whether such campaign as contemplated by him would be paralleled in US.

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AUTH: DBruce

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Form AE - 681
(Nov 56)

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Saturday, August 2, 1958

E and I went shopping. I bought material for silk suits, [redacted] then swam in the British Embassy pool with the Lawrence Roberts (from the American Academy), the Howells, mother, daughter and son (Mrs. Howells is Lispenard Crocker's sister) and the author Alan Morehead.

Tonight, the Clarkes and ourselves had a delicious pasta dinner at the Trastevere Romulo. We sat in the garden, coatless, under a two hundred year old vine, bulging with grapes. So did we.

Sunday, August 3, 1958

Still hot and cloudless. E, Ashley and I went to the Villa Borghese. Canova's Pauline is still the most popular attraction. She needs a good wash, having been well dirtied by amorous hands.

Swam, lunched and swam.

Monday, August 4, 1958

Up at 6:45 to take the train to Naples. It lost time; the tracks were so hot it had to move at a reduced speed. We just managed to catch the Capri boat. Within two hours from leaving Naples we were with Mona and Eddie Bismarck's lovely Villa Fortino, once Augustus C[illegible] later a moated British Fort with drawbridge, and now a scramble [illegible] pastel coloured houses and heavenly gardens.

We went down the steep cliff, and swam off the rocks in 80 degree water. Mount Vesuvius was wrapped in clouds, a sign of good weather here. There i[illegible]s a breeze on this side of the island. Their

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furniture and decorative objects are perfection in this gay, airy, sun-lit compound.

Tuesday, August 5, 1958

For joy makers, and most of the inhabitants and visitors here seem to fall in that category, the days start late. About one o'clock the fashionables go swimming, lunch at three, take a siesta and dine between nine and ten. Males and females are bronzed, some almost black. Everyone dresses in shorts, slacks, and sandals. The fishermen and the visitors are indistinguishable. Italians seem unconscious of noise. There are almost no private cars on the island. The chauffeurs of the open taxis, where striped canopies serve as roofs, press on the horns as they scoot along the narrow twisting roads and forget to take their fingers off the buttons.

E and I went over to the other side of the mountain this morning, then swam and lunched. Tonight we dined at somebody Arrivabene's, an enchanting Venetian-looking blonde. Lots of Romans were there, [redacted] genial, all English speaking when so inclined. A charming, moderately young Russian married to Marchese X was a delight. We went to bed after three a.m. The Arrivabene is mad about dogs and cats, and has a little swimming pool for her dogs in the courtyard. Mona, another devoted fancier, says she bought on Capri because her now ancient "boys" prefer it to any other place.

Wednesday, August 6, 1958

Soft, perfumed breezes as usual. You'd think bottles of essences had been broken below our high terrace. A British warship lies in the little harbor, many small boats chug about, skin divers, mattress riders plough through the almost still crystalline water.

The Bismarcks had a dinner tonight in one of their patios for about twenty people. Pucci, the famous fashion designer was there. He is a Florentine, 1/2 or 3/4 Russian. I found him attractive, and culturally acute. Some of his compatriots say he is a fake as regards his pretended interest in art. But Italians of this class are not notable for kind words about each other.

Thursday, August 7, 1958

Swam, lunched, went on a long excursion including the Blue Grotto. We had drinks at sunset at Roberto Carocciolo's stupendous castle on a mountain top. He is stationed in Paris at the Italian Embassy, but somehow achieved this reconstruction.

Said goodbye to our charming hosts. It rained during the night.

Friday, August 8, 1958

Boat to Naples. Visited Museum at Capodimonti; most interesting, especially a few pictures and much of the furniture. Went to the National Archaeological Museum, with its Farnese, Pompeian, Herculaneum and

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other collections. Amazing how much antique statuary has survived.

Our Alitalia plane was an hour late starting off. The flight to Rome took only 45 minutes, and Virginia met us. It was good to be again in this affectionate atmosphere.

Saturday, August 9, 1958

Bought silk for shirts and went swimming. Cloudless day. Baba Metcalfe--very lovely--came for drinks. Afterwards, the family four dined at the Tre Scalini in beautiful Piazza Navona.

Sunday, August 10, 1958

Took off at eleven on Swissair for Geneva. Jim and Ashley came with us to the airport--wonderful, kind people.

It was a two and a half hour flight to Geneva on a cloudless day. I left E at the airport with Tamara Villard--they are going to Talloires this afternoon to see the children, and E will fly to Paris tomorrow.

I changed planes, again a Swissair, to Frankfurt. As might be expected, we were exactly on schedule. On arrival, I was greeted by Wendell Blancke's Consulate representative, a Colonel from the Air Force, and the German Field Commander. In no time, with a short stay in Pan American's VIP lounge, I was cleared through customs, taken to the train, with no baggage missing, and started on my three hour journey to Mehlem, where the Trimbles and Harry Schwartz met to give a

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fill-in on current events--none startling. The house is dreary without E and the children, but the dogs, faute de mieux, seemed delighted to see me.

Harry stayed for dinner.

Monday, August 11, 1958

During my absence the East Germans invaded our enclave at Steinstuecken. Since it is separated by about a thousand yards of East Zone territory from West Berlin proper, we have no troops stationed there. The East Germans were after a defector and got him. The result is much criticism from the West German press because we had not protected the small number of inhabitants there from such an incursion. Upon reviewing the record it appears [redacted] we have had no access to this little territory since 1951. General Hamlett has protested to the Soviets and we will have to consider some strong action.

Mrs. Allport came to say goodbye. She has been assigned to Iceland and welcomes the prospects offered there to her. She is a remarkable woman and has done a magnificent job here.

Bill Tyler is on leave in Burgundy, so I discussed our pending Berlin problems with Harry Schwartz and Rebecca Wellington.

It was a beautiful, hot day and I took a swim, my second for the year in our pool.

E is in Paris at the Crillon. She is with the Jaretskis and is coming back on Thursday.

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Tuesday, August 12, 1958

Ned Nordness brought in Charles Blackman, the new PAO in Berlin, to see me.

The Indian Ambassador Tyabji made his initial call. He was formerly Ambassador in Tehran, is an enthusiastic sportsman and a highly educated man. Having made a specialty of the Persian classics as a youth, and speaking the language fluently, he found his stay of a year and a half there agreeable and interesting. He fears that Iran is drifting almost inevitably into instability, ruled by the so-called Thousand Families, the Shah divided between a liking for the aristocrats and sympathy for the poor. Tyabji thinks widespread discontent in the country may be expressed in violent form. Absentee landlordism, according to him, is almost invariable, the rich are getting richer, the poor poorer. There is a large flight of capital and a demand for abrupt social changes. He says some of the women in Tehran are the best dressed in the world, with magnificent jewelry and leading lives of completely selfish luxury, as do their husbands. He considers the ruling class in Iran effete.

It was hot today and I had hoped to swim this afternoon but the dear old Rhine rainfall came down as I made my way home.

Wednesda August 13, 1958

Denny Flinn flew up early this morning from Heidelberg to give me

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Dr. Pollack, head of the Franz Lieber Haus, called. He has just returned to Germany. In the old days he was advisor on Governmental affairs to General Clay and [redacted] later a consultant to Jack McCloy.

The following letter was written by Chancellor Adenauer to the President on July 31, 1958:

(Text on following page 259.)

Thursday, August 14, 1958

I [redacted] lunched with Bill Trimble and stopped at the PX for the first time in months.

Dr. George Federer, [redacted] about to assume his new positi n as Consul General in New York City, came to see me. I [redacted] met him while he was Counselor of Embassy in Washington.

E arrived home about ten o'clock tonight.

We [redacted] spent a good deal of the day at the office [redacted] drawing up papers and discussing future policy with respect to the protection of Steinstuecken. I am meeting General Hodes in Berlin next Tuesday to talk over this matter.

I have received a memorandum from the Secretary on his conversation with Chancellor Adenauer on the occasion of their meeting in Bonn. It reads:

(Text on following pages 260 and 261.)

Friday, August 15, 1958

I received a set of three beautiful volumes printed in 1750 at Geneva

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259

Federal Republic of Germany
The Federal Chancellor

Bonn, July 31, 1958

Dear Mr. President and friend:

I was very happy over your letter of July 23, 1958, which our friend John Foster Dulles delivered to me. The short visit of John Foster Dulles in Bonn gave us an opportunity to discuss in detail the burning world problems. The frank exchange of views, such as only genuinely close friends of long standing can engage in, convinced me more than ever that in sincere cooperation we can jointly master the problems confronting us. I was therefore especially happy over your remark that even when decisions come up that require quick action you have the common welfare of all allied states in view.

The question of my meeting with de Gaulle is being resolved.

I need not assure you again, dear friend, how anxious I am to continue the close and cordial relations between us, and ask you to consider this letter, too, as the expression of my sincere affection.

With the best wishes,

Yours,

/s/ Adenauer

His Excellency
Dwight D. Eisenhower,
President of the United States of America,
Washington.

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of Montesquiou's Esprit de Lois from Dick Eldridge. It is a delight for me to have Dick here on the staff. He is wise, profound and [redacted] sympathetic.

Wellington Long of UP came to see me this afternoon. We talked for a long time. He has had a great deal of experience in the Middle East and was interesting especially on the situation in Iraq where he knew many of the people in the past and present Governments. His people have sent him photographs of some of the events [redacted] during the revolution. They are as horrible as anything one could imagine.

The Trimbles went off today for a vacation. The German Foreign Office has been substantially emptied for the same reason.

We went tonight to the Korean reception in honor of their National Day.

Saturday, August 16, 1958

Hannah and Dave Zellerbach came to lunch. They are making a month-long tour of Europe, [redacted] spending a considerable part of it in Germany accompanied by their 17 year old grandson. Dave is evidently enjoying [redacted] his post in Rome.

There was a violent thunderstorm last night and it rained most of the afternoon.

Sunday, August 17, 1958

A fine day. In connection with Whitney Shepardson doing a history

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of OSS I wrote him a letter today about a couple of incidents concerning Bill Donovan which I thought were amusing, as follows:

(Text on following pages 264, 265, 266, 267, 268 and 269.)

I went to the office this afternoon and partially redrafted some papers on Steinstuecken.

Tonight we attended the Indonesian National Day reception.

Monday, August 18, 1958

I talked to Henry Pleasants this morning about a piano for Ashley Clarke. He corroborated Ashley's statement that pianos had vintages like wines. Apparently the best made in Germany in recent years were those turned out between 1925 and 1935--the modern ones are not as good.

E and I took a swim before lunch in brilliant sunshine.

The Iraqi Ambassador Sulaiman lunched with me. He believes little can be accomplished about a Middle East development plan until a better psychological atmosphere is generated. This he thinks could come about with the stabilization of the situation in Lebanon and the carrying out of a plebiscite in Jordan. He believes the King would be lucky to leave Jordan and escape assassination. Jordan he regards as an artificial entity but thinks it might be preserved by guarantees. Since none of the Arab States have strong indigenous Communist parties, he does not consider Communism a menace in them. He believes the fundamental difficulty in that part of the world remains the antagonism between the Arab States and

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Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Germany
August 16, 1958

Dear Whitney:

When I went off with General D. on May 30, 1944, hoping to participate in the Normandy invasion, he instructed me to keep a diary, to be given our headquarters after the event. Because of our security regulations I had never previously during my service with OSS kept any such record, except for some vague notes made in connection with the Sicilian landings.

After our return from Normandy, I continued to make diary notes in a desultory fashion until December 1944, when I abandoned the practice completely.

If you undertake a history of the OSS, it could be that some of this material might be useful to you, in which case I shall gladly place it at your disposition. Unfortunately, it is now lodged in Washington, and I cannot get at it until I make a trip home.

In connection with the Normandy episode, Ned Buxton had asked me to write him a personal letter about General D's activities, if there were any of a nature I would prefer to leave out of the diary (which might be given considerable circulation within the headquarters staff). I did so, but kept no copy of it, and after the passage of 14 years have little recollection of what it contained.

However,

Whitney H. Shepardson, Esquire,
213 East 61st Street,
New York 21, New York.

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However, for your own amusement, I shall now try to set down some of the incidents, as far as I recall them, typical of Bill's personality and characteristics displayed during this trip.

When he arrived in London, expecting somehow to be present at the invasion of Normandy, even his customary optimism was dampened by the unanimous decision of the Armed Services not to permit him to be attached to any of their units. His friend, Jim Forrestal, had issued a specific order forbidding him to be allowed transportation on any naval craft.

Bill at once set to work with habitual ingenuity to arrange matters to his liking. I had seen the Forestal order, but never knew whether he had. At any rate, he took me with him to call on Admiral Stark, who occupied a large apartment on Grosvenor Square. He appealed to Stark to be attached in some capacity to a naval unit for the landings. Stark told Bill he was aware that the Army would not allow him to go with any of its contingents, and since Donovan was an Army officer, he, as an Admiral, was not competent to make any such arrangements.

Our General was not daunted. The fine looking, gray haired Admiral was toasting his backside in front of an open fire. Only the three of us were there. Bill literally sprung at him, thrust that football-bent stubby forefinger into his midriff, almost toppling him into the flames and said: "Betty, you and I are old and expendable. We ought to die together on a beach with enemy bullets through our bellies."

Stark did not seem attracted by this pleasant prospect, so we left him, and Bill went to his hotel to brood over some other approach to the problem.

How he accomplished his end I never knew, but anyhow on May 30 we were afloat, passing from ship to ship until we came into snug quarters on the Tuscaloosa, commanded by the General's friend Admiral Deyo.

Once the armada got on its way, Bill frequently referred to how interesting it was going to be to get ashore soon after the landings, and check up on what his agents were doing in the immediate vicinity. Deyo never warmed to these advances; it was evident, at least to me, that he intended to give the General the full run of the ship but not to involve himself in any of Bill's overland ambitions.

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By June 7, Donovan's restlessness could no longer be curbed. Deyo flatly refused to lend him a boat, but said if he hailed a passerby who would take him aboard he, Deyo, supposed he could not prevent it. This was enough for the General, who promptly put on his Congressional Medal ribbon (which I had never before seen him wear) and full battle kit. We climbed down a rope net from which we fellperilously into a launch. Bill posted himself in the bow, and a few minutes later accosted an officer on a Destroyer Escort we were about to pass, and said he wanted to talk to the Captain on urgent business.

Captain Michael was bewildered by tales of secret agents awaiting our arrival beyond the American lines, and ran his DE as close to the beach as seemed feasible. From the deck, Donovan peremptorily summoned an unloaded LCV (Landing Craft Vehicle) to lay alongside. Its sailor, impressed by a romantic account of our intentions, got us near the shore. En route, he and the General exchanged reminiscenses about Chicago gangsters. It looked as if we would have to swim the last twenty yards, but Bill shouted orders to a Duck driver, to divert his course, and we mounted its hood, sitting side by side.

As I mentioned in the Diary, the Duck was attacked by machine gun fire from one or more German planes almost as soon as we were on firm ground. The General rolled off the hood into the sand. I followed, fell on him, and gashed his chin with my steel helmet. The Duck had ceased to move. There was another rain of bullets, blood was gushing down the outside of Bill's throat. I was unnecessarily contrite, for he turned to me happily and said, "Now it will be like this all the time".

We left the Duck behind, passed through our lines, and somehow were not stopped until we were halted by the Lieutenant of an American anti-aircraft battery. He asked where we were going, with a respectful eye on the Medal of Honor and the bloody chin and throat. The General diverted the conversation to the Lieutenant's own adventures, and then let him into our secrets by pointing to a few Frenchmen, working in a field, a couple of hundred yards ahead, and saying, "Those are some of my boys and I must interrogate them". The Lieutenant said he thought it was most unsafe to venture out in this open field, but off we went. The Frenchmen did not wait for us and vanished behind a thick hedge. D., with me in his wake, got to the near side of the hedge but lay down when we heard lively machine gun fire not far beyond it.

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I believe it was at this point that D. turned to me as we lay flat and said: "You understand, of course, David, that neither of us must be captured--we know too much". Thinking of how unprotected we were with an automatic apiece, I dutifully answered, "Yes, Sir". In a low voice, he then said: "Have you your pills with you?". At last I understood. Indeed, I had been issued, a long time before, a couple of Stan Lovell's super-poisoned pellets, one of which was to be swallowed if circumstances demanded we were to die rather than reveal. Unfortunately, my pills were not on my person; I had not come ashore expecting to make a hazardous reconnaissance alone with the General. I apologized for my forgetfulness, but Bill forgave me at once and said he would give me one of his. Thereupon, he dug out his wallet and searched through it.

Meanwhile, I was assigned to watch through a hole in the hedge for any sight of the enemy or friends. After a minute or two, D. confessed he must have lost his poison. He remembered having put the pills out on his dressing table at Claridges for transfer to his wallet, and perhaps he had left them there. Solicitous for the health of Claridge's personnel, he told me to wireless as soon as we returned to the ship that any medical supplies left in his room should be gathered carefully together and deposited with the hall porter, Gibbs.

While these arrangements were being made under the hedge, there was quite a lot of noise behind and ahead, on land and in the skies. None of our mythical boys were in sight, so we made a long overdue retreat via such shelter as presented itself.

It was D.'s bad luck, just as we had at last reached safe haven, to run smack into General Bradley, commanding the U. S. First Army, and Major General Royce of the 9th Air Force. There had been some sharp differences of opinion in the past between D. and Royce, and they heartily disliked each other. Bradley, ordinarily amiable, must have known there were strict orders against D. being anywhere near Normandy.

I wondered how our General would handle this one. He saluted politely, addressed Bradley and said: "General, Colonel Bruce and I have just been trying to establish contact with some of our agents. As I have always predicted, it is going to be easy to get intelligence from behind the German lines. I would like to send Bruce to spend some time with the First Army as soon as possible, and I've instructed him to give you all the help he can".

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I was pretty well flabbergasted by this, and afraid General Bradley might lose his temper. Instead, he answered: "Bill, I would be very glad to have Bruce at my headquarters later on, but suppose you now go back to wherever you came from".

We made off, D. very elated over thinking he had succeeded, in this odd fashion, in locating an OSS group directly with Bradley. I did not myself place the same interpretation on the interview.

However, Bill was so pleased that when we reached the beach, where it was almost dark, he light-heartedly commandeered the only Duck in sight to come and fetch us. (He told me that perhaps for the sake of discipline I should not recite the exact details in my Diary of how we effected our departure.) The driver of the Duck told D. he had been sent there to wait for General Bradley. D. asked the driver if he knew General Bradley by sight. The answer was no. D. told him Bradley was out there in a field, would not be back for a long time, and meanwhile he and I were on urgent business for the President, and must rejoin our ship at once. How, almost simultaneously, D. established his identity, and claimed he had represented a relative or friend of this Brooklyn conductor in a criminal suit, is beyond me, but we were accepted, and transferred to a crusing LCV, by D. shouting he was charged with an important message for General Eisenhower. That Congressional Medal ribbon certainly helped. The rest was easy; we got back to the DE, and from it to the Tuscaloosa, where I almost beat out my brains and broke my legs getting up the swinging net in the dark, as it swung wildly in the choppy sea. The climb didn't faze the General--it sounded like the clatter of garbage cans in Georgetown as he went up.

Another incident that occurred in London involving General Crockett, then G-2. I did not report to Buxton. I was being grilled, at Crockett's instigation, before General Devers and a large group of General officers on OSS intelligence activities in ETO. General Devers was very polite, but Crockett was heated and wound up his denunciation of OSS by observing that Donovan was "tricky". In one of those Kilroy appearances, for not even I knew Bill had unexpectedly arrived in London, he had entered the room and heard the last part of the denunciation. He walked across to Crockett, stood in front of him, and in an absolutely calm, even voice remarked: "General Devers, I beg your pardon, but unless General Crockett at once withdraws this slur on me and apologizes I shall tear him to pieces and throw what is left of him into Grosvenor Square". Devers called for an apology,

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which was handsomely made, and the incident was closed. Crockett was, as you know, later fired but not for this reason.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

DBruce/msb

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Israel. He says in his opinion it is most important for the Western nations to avoid policies that can be construed as meaning they hope to exercise Big Power controls over Arab Nations, and be satisfied with arrangements for the continued flow of oil westward.

I did not discuss with him his own recent profession of loyalty to the new Government of Iraq.

Dr. Tibor Kerekes, a naturalized American citizen of Hungarian birth, Professor of History at Georgetown University and Special Consultant to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, came to see me. He has been in Europe making a study for the Subcommittee of the problem of Hungarian refugees and the present Communist campaign for their repatriation to Hungary. As to the latter, he says only about five per cent of the refugees have decided to return home. Decisions have been reached disposing of the problem created by the remaining Hungarian refugees in Austria. Austria will absorb 10,000 of them, the United States 3000 of them and other countries the remainder.

Schwartz and Wellington had a new Berlin access problem for me today. The GDR are now causing difficulties about the documentation of coal shipments to the U. S. Berlin garrison.

Walter Radius, [redacted] just returned from Berlin, briefed me on questions of another character regarding the raise in commercial airline fares and the desire of the local authorities to get increased fees from landing rights at Tempelhof.

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Gaston Coblentz came in and we [redacted] discussed various Berlin situations.

I talked to General Thatcher about the reluctance of the FedRep Finance Ministry to carry out some of the engagements entered into by the Defense Department in connection with infrastructure.

We left at 11:30 tonight for Berlin.

Tuesday, August 19, 1958

Arrived Berlin this morning. Went straight to office with Gufler. Met Generals Hodes and Hamlett. Denny Flinn had come up with Hodes. We agreed on the following telegram:

(Text on following page 272.)

We canvassed the situation regarding Steinstuecken for possible courses of action in the absence of any such authorization as we had asked for being granted by Washington. Some of the suggested approaches were as follows:

(Memoranda A and B on following pages 273, 274, 275, 276 and 277.)

We did not find any of these practicable or promising, and will consider the matter further.

I talked to Gufler and Van der Gracht about the purchase of the Tiergarten site. We have authority to try to negotiate the purchase at a price of about DM 74 per square meter; the Berlin authorities have indicated they would hope to get about DM 100 a square meter.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

ACTION: POL

INFO: AMB DCM ECON USIS

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FROM: BERLIN

NUMBER: 140, AUGUST 19, 12 A.M.

PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

938
CONTROL NUMBER

AUGUST 19, 1958
12:45 P.M.
DATE RECEIVED

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LIMITED DISTRIBUTION.

DEPT PASS TO DEFENSE AND DA.

FROM BRUCE.

LEGALLY AND MORALLY OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENCLAVE STEINSTUECKEN IS THE SAME AS FOR ANY OTHER PART OF THE U.S. SECTOR OF WEST BERLIN.

GENERAL HODES HAS SUGGESTED ISSUING FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS TO USCOB:

QTE: YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO USE SUCH FORCE AS IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE ORDER IN AND TO PROTECT THIS ENCLAVE DESPITE THE FACT THAT SUCH ACTION MAY REQUIRE CROSSING ABOUT 1000 METERS OF GDR TERRITORY WITH ARMED FORCES.

UNQTE.

I HEARTILY ENDORSE THIS RECOMMENDATION. ANOTHER INCIDENT SUCH AS THE PAST ONE AFFECTING STEINSTUECKEN WOULD IN MY OPINION BE MOST DESTRUCTIVE OF U.S. PRESTIGE IN BERLIN AND ELSWHERE. THIS SUBJECT REQUIRES URGENT DECISION.

BRUCE

AUGUST 19
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MEMORANDUM A. August 19, 1958

SUBJECT: Possible Probing Operation with Soviet Commandant Zakharov re Steinstuecken

General Hamlett might pay another call on General Zakharov and speak to him generally along the following lines:

"I am here to speak to you again about Steinstuecken. I am going to talk very frankly because that is the best way for us to understand each other, and because this is a matter which is in both our interests and in that of our respective Governments to keep under control. It is perfectly clear that the United States cannot permit another illegal intrusion of East German Police into this area. From every point of view--yours as well as ours--it is obvious that such an event could only bring most unpleasant consequences. I have recently been discussing with Ambassador Bruce and General Hodes (or it might be better to say: "My Government has under study...") a number of courses of action which we might take to protect this area and fulfill our responsibilities.

"Among these courses of action there are two which, although not entirely satisfactory from our point of view, do have one advantage, namely that they seem less likely to cause undue excitement. One would be for us to station a small contingent in Steinstuecken, and the other would be to send, periodically, patrols into Steinstuecken. Both would require occasional passage by some of my men over that part of the East Zone which intervenes between Steinstuecken and the rest of the American Sector of Berlin.

"What I should like for you to think over is whether or not if we so proceeded we should expect difficulty in getting my men from Berlin to Steinstuecken and back. Our right to go from one part of our Sector to another is clear, but we have had considerable trouble in the past in maintaining various of our rights and I must tell you quite frankly that if we can anticipate trouble in connection with these two procedures such courses of

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action would probably not be considered worthwhile by my superiors who would insist upon something much more drastic.

"I repeat, therefore, that while on the one hand our determination to protect this area from further incidents is firm, we also believe on the other hand that it would be best for the interest of all of us in Berlin if we could do so quietly and unobtrusively. If you would think over carefully what I have asked and give me your considered reply as soon as possible, I would appreciate it. I am making this statement to you because I believe you share my belief that it is best for all concerned that we maintain our respective positions in Berlin without unnecessary publicity."

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MEMORANDUM B. August 19, 1958

SUBJECT: Future Policy with Respect to Protection of Steinstuecken

This draft memorandum has been prepared to facilitate discussions on the subject between Ambassador Bruce, General Hodes and General Hamlett. Many of the facts need further checking and all of the tentatively recommended courses of action must be subjected to feasibility tests. Further study should also be made in Berlin of the conclusion in this draft that it is impracticable permanently to station a garrison of either West German police or U. S. Military Police in Steinstuecken. At some point--probably prior to a final decision by the U. S. in the matter--consultation should be held with the British and the French, and the Berlin Senat.

1. Steinstuecken is a part of the United States Sector of Berlin. The U. S. is responsible for it. The prestige of the United States is clearly and directly involved in the manner in which we live up to that responsibility. German internal politics have and will probably continue to insure that an inordinate amount of publicity will accompany any trouble in this exclave. We must be prepared to take adequate measures to protect Steinstuecken against another Communist intrusion.

2. Unfortunately, at the present moment we do not have all of the facts, i. e., we do not even know surely what happened on August 8--whether Steinstuecken was entered by one single or eight hundred Volkspolizei; we know very little about the inhabitants; there is available here inadequate information on the actual size of the place and accommodations within it, etc.

However, more information will no doubt be shortly developed and there are enough facts available to see the general dimensions of the problem and draw certain conclusions.

3. The essence of our difficulty seems to be that Steinstuecken is separated from the Western Sector of Berlin by about a kilometer of East Zone territory and that during 13 years we have exercised inadequately, or not at all, the right of access. Second, the Soviets undoubtedly will stick to their

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(b) If practicable, several inhabitants of the area be "deputized" as police officials, or otherwise designated, who would be responsible for reporting to West German Police Headquarters Berlin any violation of Steinstuecken's status.

(c) A specially equipped ground force be designated and given specific instructions in advance so that it can on short notice be dispatched to Steinstuecken by the U. S. Commandant Berlin, using force if necessary to cross the East Zone territory intervening between the American Sector and its exclave.

and/or

(d) A specially designated unit be prepared at all times to go to the assistance of Steinstuecken by helicopter on order of the Commandant.

7. All of the above needs the most careful study and particularly the specific recommendations at the end. What is envisaged--although in the event things may be quite different--is that on some pretext the East Zone police would again surround and enter the exclave, that a U. S. representative (overt or covert) or one of the inhabitants--preferably one of the "deputies"--would immediately phone West German Police Headquarters and report more or less accurately what was happening; that the U. S. Commandant would and could dispatch within a short time appropriately equipped troops, that these troops would walk through or brush aside the East Zone guards at the border, and also whatever East Zone police might happen to be in the intervening area and in Steinstuecken; that after removing any unauthorized persons from Steinstuecken they would return to Berlin; that with the element of surprise, and determination to use force, and with only East Zone personnel opposing them, they would probably have to use little or no force; and, finally, that even if force were used, the incident would be over quickly and would not be allowed by the Soviets to grow into a major battle. It should be pointed out that if any one of the above hypotheses proved to be false, the whole operation might prove unworkable and highly dangerous.

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E and I went with one spaniel to meet the Grahams at Tempelhof; the other two were left at home to wait for Sasha. Elizabeth, John and Terry Graham arrived with Sasha on the dot via Pan American.

Back to the office for more talk with Hamlett about Steinstuecken.

Wednesday, August 20, 1958

One of the most prolonged and lightning-studded thunderstorms I ever encountered raged last night. Today it is sunny and clear.

At the office this morning, and more conversation with Ham about Steinstuecken. With Guf I called on Willy Brandt and Amrehn. They are dissatisfied--especially Amrehn--with our lack of activity over the now famous exclave, but did not, I thought, have any constructive ideas to offer.

I said goodbye to General Duncan this morning; he is leaving the end of the month for another assignment. An attractive man. Martin and Faith Hillenbrand [redacted] left just before my arrival--we will miss them tremendously.

This afternoon I saw Harry Gilroy and Schwarz of the Times. Afterwards, another session with Messrs. Hamlett and Gufler, then one with John Rich of NBC, a superior and sympathetic fellow, now suffering from boils on his bottom.

We went, with our house guests, to cocktails with the Hamletts, dined at home and boarded the train at ten-thirty.

The Soviets have started again to insist upon spot checking covered

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military trucks. The British are weakening on refusing to permit this. We will all be in a pretty pickle if we do not refuse to allow such procedures. I think if we were to give way on this one the next demand by the Soviets would be to inspect the military trains.

Thursday, August 21, 1958

Office this morning. Berlin access problems.

Left by train at 12:40 for Holland, changed at Emmerich, missed my connection at Utrecht, but arrived only thirty minutes late at The Hague, where Phil Young's car met me. On my way to his house, I drove through the beautiful square on which the Hotel des Indes is located. It is partially ruined by our new Embassy office building. This seems to me shame-making even though the Dutch authorities finally agreed to the plans. There is much criticism of the architecture by the inhabitants of the Capital--at least we might have placed it on a less historical site, not so close to many admirable houses and attractive buildings, such as the Government offices and the Mauritshaus Museum.

I had not seen the Youngs, except during an Ambassadors' meeting in Paris, since he assumed his duties. He [redacted] only today received word from the Department of the addition to the agreed shipment of arms to the Indonesian Government of submarines, helicopters and landing craft. When he told the Foreign Minister Luns about this, that usually, but sorely tried, good ally exploded, fearing such equipment might be used in an attack against the Dutch in New Guinea. It is none of my business, but I do think that the

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gentlemanly Richmonder, Walter Robertson, who has much tact in his social relationships, is sadly deficient in international dealings, where sometimes he acts under the influence of Pride and Prejudice. However, knowing so little of the background, I may misjudge him though I've always thought his admiration for that great Southern gentleman, Chiang Kai-Shek a bit unrealistic.

We did not linger long over the Young's excellent dinner, but drove out to Delft to see the Antique Dealers' Exhibition in the Prinsenhof Museum, where William the Silent was assassinated--the bullet holes in the walls at the scene of the crime have been carefully preserved.

The show justified the trip. Magnificent Chinese, Delft, and Compagnie des Indes porcelains, fine silver, and an unusual small collection of Italian renaissance bronzes, in the possession of Cramer, a dealer at The Hague.

When the Museum closed at ten we went for a walk in the fascinating square, where a military band was going through evolutions, while lustily playing. The Dutch are [redacted] fond of music, even of the lightest kind. When I stayed for a few days, many years ago, with Adelaide Leonard near Haarlem, there were something like ten gypsy orchestras within motoring reach, and almost all her Netherlands social friends played one or more instruments competently--I recall one of them, rather a hard drinker, who successfully performed on six or seven different media. He was an attractive man, at that period in the doghouse with his father, a wealthy landowner, who had been asked by his son to cut down a forest to pay the debts of his mistress

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at Deauville. The father demurred and asked why he should do this. The son answered: "The lady was under my protection when she lost this sum gambling; therefore, my honor is engaged, consequently yours is also." The old boy paid, but I believe future loyalties to his son's extravagances finally stripped him of his fortune.

Delft, with its canals, and eighteenth century buildings, on a night not quite up to Romeo and Juliet but very good in such a climate as Holland's, was entrancing.

Friday, August 22, 1958

I was back at the Exhibition for the ten o'clock opening, and bought two reputedly Sixteenth Century Venetian bronzes of unicorns, the only other examples of which were said to be in the Corner Museum in Venice. I was not satisfied about the length of horn, but this may have been a matter of casting, so I purchased them nonetheless.

Next I went to the Boymans Museum in Rotterdam, where they were having, in addition to their [redacted] satisfactory indigenous features, a display of French drawings and paintings ranging from Clouet to Picasso. Most of the items had been lent by American institutions or collectors--it was a fine show. But, outside it, I saw what appealed to me even more--in the Spanish section, a gilded wooden eagle, looking like a cormorant.

I lunched quietly at the Atlanta, like everything in that quarter destroyed by the Germans, a completely new structure. It was the first time I'd been in Rotterdam since ths Stukas. What a job of destruction they accomplished.

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There is a monument, in bronze, with a vast hole in the middle, commemorating this savagery, generally known as a memorial to the "City without a Heart". The Dutch are stout people. The land is overpopulated, the citizenry probably overtaxed, but they typify what is meant by that vague term "Civilization".

I arrived back at Mehlem aro d 9:30 p.m.

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Robert C. Wetenhall, an attractive young man, came to see me with a letter of introduction from James Bruce. He wants to go to Russia on a visit but had not realized the difficulties of obtaining a visa speedily.

Henry Pleasants brought in Mr. Scoville who had been attending the conference on tests at Geneva. His comments on the results of these talks were interesting and encouraging. It was announced today that the U. S. Government under certain conditions would agree to a cessation on nuclear tests for a trial period of a year.

Captain Scott came to see me this afternoon about a matter we had discussed this morning, namely, an invitation from the German Government for the nuclear submarine "Skate" to visit Kiel. Such a visit has been refused by the Danish Government and the people here do not welcome it. Accordingly, I have sent off a telegram recommending against it.

We went tonight to a dance given by the Steels for their 23-year old son.

About midnight Evangeline's cousin, Mary Peltz, and Dr. Stansbury

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last night was a star turn. He is a most engaging conversationalist.

Tuesday, August 26, 1958

I talked to Ides Van der Gracht about his conference in Berlin on the purchase of the Tiergarten property. For the present the German Government is sticking to a price of DM 100 per square meter.

Billy Hitchcock called me this morning from the Bonn railroad station. He has just arrived from Munich to stay. I fetched him home and was delighted to see him. His twin brother Tommy is my Godson. Billy, about 20, has been in the oil business in Texas but is now about to change jobs. He is attractive and [redacted] the image of his father.

Gary Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Luis de Florez, Admiral Bennett and Admiral Stroop came in with Captain Scott to see me this morning. Norton is here on Naval Research and Development projects. We had a lunch for his wife and himself, the Scotts, Luis and Billy.

I resumed my German lessons with Frau Toscha this afternoon.

Waldstein came in to say goodbye. He has been here for nine years and is reporting back to the Department.

I also said goodbye to Gladys Knutzen who is leaving for an assignment Washington. She [redacted] recently attended a four months course in French Nice. When she went there she did not know a word of French and says she can now manage in the language.

I welcomed Mr. Herman Stein, a new member of the staff. He is an Information Officer, fluent in German, and has had considerable experience

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in Austria as well as here. I also saw Leroy Percival, Political Officer, FSO-4, who is highly recommended.

Francois Seydoux, the new French Ambassador, called to see me. I have known him many years. He came here from Vienna where he was Ambassador and has had much experience in the Foreign Office with post-war German affairs. I am sure he will do well.

Wednesday, August 27, 1958

I attended a drafting course at 8:30 a.m. given by Walter Radius. The former one was carried on by David Linebaugh. The discussions to which these meetings give rise are very interesting.

Dr. Bach came to see me from the Chancellor's Office to talk confidentially about Nahum Goldman. Adenauer has seen him in the past but understands his influence in the United States has diminished and that he is suspected of a tendency to be too cozy with the Soviets. I have been asked to check on this with Washington.

I had a letter from Phil Perlman a few days ago asking me to write to The Baltimore Sun about the bond issue to be voted on in November for an expansion of the Walters Art Gallery. I did so in the following terms:

(Text on following pages 286 and 287.)

I had a talk with John Hay about his wife. She is suffering from glaucoma, has had three unsuccessful operations and is now threatened with total blindness. A very sad case.

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American Embassy,
Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Germany
August 27, 1958.

The Editor,
The Baltimore Sun,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir:

It has for a long time seemed to me that the most underdeveloped resource of the City of Baltimore is the Walters Art Gallery. Like an iceberg, the greater part of its substance is beneath the surface. The present building, designed for the housing of a private collection is entirely inadequate for the public purposes that should be served by it. The bond issue proposed for submission to the voters on November 4 would, if approved by them, permit an extension of facilities in sufficient degree to make this Gallery one of the significant cultural centers of the world.

Such a statement may appear extravagant, but can, I think, be substantiated. The two Walters, father and son, for a period of almost ninety years were engaged in the pleasurable accumulation of art objects produced over a period of several thousand years. Other rich men have at various times formed splendid collections, but few, if any, are of so catholic a character as the Walters'.

Its twenty five thousand items reflect almost the entire history of Man and his artistic achievements. The illuminated manuscripts alone are of worldwide renown. Deep in the cellars, for lack of floor space above, lie, unvisited, one of the most comprehensive and beautiful groups of Oriental porcelains. Nearby rest in obscurity French porcelains of famous quality. One could continue almost indefinitely with an enumeration of treasures

in this

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in this gallery which, because of space limitations, can rarely, if at all be shown to the public. It is ironical that these magnificent assets of the City of Baltimore are probably more famous in European art circles than they are amongst our own citizens.

The great generosity of the two Walters has given Baltimore a unique opportunity. Though rich, their wealth was, measured in present terms, comparatively modest. But the collections which represent the use they made of the bulk of their fortunes are priceless in the sense that no expenditure of money could today duplicate in range and quality what they were able patiently to gather together over the span of almost a century.

The prestige and commercial advantages that would accrue to the City as a result of the expansion of the present inadequate facilities for exhibition are evident. Tens of thousands of additional visotors could be expected annually to contribute to the general commerce and prosperity of the City. Many municipalities smaller than Baltimore support more expensive museums and have found this sort of capital investment beneficial. It is certainly to be hoped that our citizens will make possible such a necessary, desirable, permanent improvement of which every Marylander would be proud.

David Bruce
American Ambassador

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Also, an enjoyable conversation with Dr. Myers, our Cultural Attaché. He has already visited most of the German universities and is enthusiastic about his work. He is a professor at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, [redacted]

I took Billy Hitchcock to lunch at the Embassy Club and upon return to the office had a German lesson.

Charles Shellhorn, a new officer, called on me, [redacted] later Col. Jack Dale of MAAG.

Thursday, August 28, 1958

Moroccan Ambassador El Fassi came to see me this morning. He [redacted] left his own country a day or two before the Sultan was exiled and says he was the head of the revolutionary activities of the Moroccan independence group in Europe. He is from Fez. He gave me an animated discourse on the necessity of Algeria becoming independent, [redacted] then joining a North African federation associated with France.

The East German authorities are trying to tighten up on citizens leaving for the West. To date this year in excess of 600 doctors, 100-odd professors and 1000 students have passed into Western Germany.

PZ arrived today from India. She has been travelling for the last five or six months and seems to have been everywhere, including Nepal. She [redacted] was ill with some sort of virus in Southern India but has recovered.

We had a staff meeting this afternoon with the following attending:

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Messrs. Tyler, Ockey, McGowan, Loupe, Shaffer and Cunningham, and Col. Beasley, Lt. Col. Hoffmann, Capt. Scott and Major Burnell.

At six o'clock the movie, "Watch on the Ruhr", done by Dick Hottelet for Ed Murrow, was shown in the Embassy. It lasted about an hour and ten minutes and was excellently done.

Friday, August 29, 1958

Congressman Rivers of South Carol[illegible] came to see me this morning.

Thomas C. Stave, a new officer in the Economic Section, called on me.

Senator Clark of Pennsylvania, his wife and daughter Noel, lunched with us.

Billy Hitchcock has left for Munich and we miss him greatly.

I had a German lesson [redacted] then went to see Kit Steel. He is leaving Monday for a month's vacation. In a conversation with Dittmann yesterday at the Foreign Office, Dittmann told Steel the FedRep Government would fully back the U. S. stand in the Far East. Of course, nobody knows exactly what our eventual policy may prove to be. I discussed truck and convoy inspection with Kit. We are going to turn over consideration of it to the Embassies in Bonn.

When I got home it was almost dark. It [redacted] was such a beautiful day that Sasha and I took a swim.

Saturday, August 30, 1958

Another heavenly day. Swimming this morning.

Jane Bland came to see us this afternoon. She is working in the

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children's section of the American Pavilion at the Brussels Fair on loan from the New York Museum of Modern Art. The Fair is ending in October when she will go home to rejoin Harry, who has been ill and is now retired.

Sunday, August 31, 1958

A repetition of yesterday as regards weather. Swimming in the morning.

I went to the office this afternoon, [redacted] tonight we met David and Nicky at the station. They were accompanied by a young Englishman, Mervyn Paleston, one of the counselors from the camp, who spent the night with us.

Monday, September 1, 1958

Another perfect day. Swam and studied German.

In going over [redacted] old papers today I came across a note by my friend Poulain of Nicolas in Paris concerning the time of decanting of certain red Bordeaux that I still own. This is a [redacted] tricky business and one in which I used to be greatly interested. When I mentioned the length of time between decanting and service, he meant service to indicate the very moment when the wine was poured at the table. On this basis he advised the following:

Chateau SMITH-HAUT-LAFITTE 1928	)
Chateau GAZIN 1928	)
Chateau BEYCHEVELLE 1928	)
Chateau GRUAUD LAROSE FAURE 1928	)
Chateau LEOVILLE LASCASES 1928	) 1/2 hour
Chateau HAUT-BAILLY 1928	)
Chateau PICHON LALANDE 1921	)
Chateau CHEVAL BLANC 1929	)
Chateau LA MISSION HAUT BRION 1929	)

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Chateau MONTROSE 1928	)	
Chateau MALARTIC LAGRAVIERE 1928	)	1 hour
Cos d'ESTOURNEL 1928	)	
Chateau CARBONNIEUX 1928 Magnum	)	1 hour
Chateau PICHON LALANDE 1928 Magnum	)	

Tuesday, September 2, 1958

Mrs. Ransom returned this morning, [redacted] I was delighted to see her.

Henry Pleasants introduced two of his associates, Bill Christison and Grady Elms.

Phil Reed arrived this morning. He has been in Moscow for three weeks and was [redacted] interesting about it. His technical group found the Soviet electric power establishments excellent, as well as the nuclear plants they visited. He lunched with us. He has retired as Chairman of General Electric and is Chairman of the Finance Committee. He looks as young and attractive as he did twenty years ago.

German lesson this afternoon.

Sigismund von Braun, Chief of Protocol, called on me. I like him.

Al Wells came to dinner with us. He said on the preceding evening the guy ropes on the tent where three of Harry Schwartz' boys were sleeping in the project had been slashed and the tent consequently collapsed. Schwartz said he saw four suspicious looking characters who hid in the bushes so [redacted] and Harry flushed them and held them for the police. They turned out to be children of members of the Embassy staff. I expect we shall hear more about this incident.

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Wednesday, September 3, 1958

I went to call on the Bolivian Ambassador but found nobody at the address they had given me.

Eleanor Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. Behrens, with three children divided between them, came to lunch with us. The Doctor is famous in ophthalmological circles.

I called on the Venezuelan Ambassador and later on the Tunisian Ambassador. I stopped again at another address given me for the Bolivian Ambassador but could spring nobody out of the apartment.

I [redacted] talked with Lewis Jones who has been for two years in Tunis. He likes the country and the people, [redacted].

I went to see Vice Chancellor Erhard. He explained to Weir Brown and myself the reasons why the Government [redacted] take action to stop the importation of American coal. There are still outstanding forty million tons of contracts which at the present rate will not be fulfilled for three and a half years. This move [redacted] by the Federal Government will cause considerable anxiety in the coal trade at home. We have asked to make a study of the situation at the working level with members of Erhard's Economic Ministry.

When von Braun came to see me yesterday he told me that although it was still a deep secret it had more or less been arranged between his Foreign Office via Grewe with Vice President Nixon to have the latter visit Germany the first week in December.

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We dined tonight with the Tylers. Eve and Royal were there - both intelligent and delightful young people.

Bill Trimble returned today with a beard grown during his vacation. He looks like a giant panda.

The German papers are filled with reports on what is now called "the Soviet Zone flight situation". More than 130,000 East Germans have crossed over to the West since January. The great percentage continuesto be teachers, physicians, engineers and other [redacted] intelligentsia. Almost half are young people under 21 years of age. Refugee camps in Berlin are filled to thirty per cent above capacity. The problem of absorbing these people in the West German economy poses great difficulties.

Thursday, September 4, 1958

Things are unusually quiet in the office, and the weather continues beautiful. We had a picnic lunch at the pool. Afterwards I took a German lesson, [redacted] then went to see a film of President Eisenhower's last press conference.

Joe Dasher came down from Wahn to see me in connection with an approaching visit he is to make to our mutual friend Colonel Gano, head of the Polish Secret Service during the war. This extraordinarily capable man is now employed in an industrial plant in Casablanca.

Louis Gross, the father of our Vice Consul Richard Gross, came

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to talk to me about the international exchange of persons through trade associations. He is strongly of the opinion exchanges of persons are the best means of improving relations between countries.

Richard E. Horner, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, [redacted] came to call with Fred Miller. He is here on a research and development tour and is pleased with his conversations with German scientists. He finds them almost desperately anxious to make up for the time lost when they were out of communication with scientific thought in the outer world.

Herb Thatcher gave a large cocktail party at the Club for Horner and for General Jim Doolittle, who is here on a similar mission. I had a long talk with Doolittle, with whom I served on the President's Foreign Intelligence Board. He thinks the situation in Matsu and Quemoy [redacted] grave, for he doesnot believe the Chinese Nationalist forces could hold those islands against a determined Communist attack. However, like the rest of us, he is without knowledge as to what the President would decide regarding the use of U. S. armed forces in the event of such an attack.

Friday, September 5, 1958

I saw Dennie Flinn this morning about various matters of joint interest to USAREUR and ourselves, including the ore loading facilities at Bremerhaven.

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This afternoon I had a German lesson, and then a visit from Casamir and Lucy de Rham. I had not seen them for years. Lucy told me her mother, Mrs. Rufus Patterson, whom I have always liked [redacted], is now 84 and has only this year stopped driving her automobile.

I saw William Frost, FSO-5, [redacted] labor officer under Dick Eldridge. He has degrees from Harvard and Yale, and has served in Belgrade and Salzburg. During the past two weeks, his wife has had a couple of serious operations for cancer, but they appear to have been entirely successful and she is now recuperating.

The new Costa Rican Ambassador Amrhein came to call on me. He was born in Germany and lived here until he was grown. He has made frequent visits back and forth between Germany and Costa Rica, where he is in the import-export business. He told me a sad tale of Costa Rican coffee, the principal source of income of his country. He says the only remedy he can think of is for every coffee drinker to add ten per cent to his consumption and the surplus will be eliminated quickly, as will the consumer's liver.

The Ambassador of Nepal came to see me this afternoon and afterwards Ernest Leiser of CBS called on me.

Saturday, September 6, 1958

No business.

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(Pages 295a and 295b follow)

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Sunday, September 7, 1958

Sunny. Al Wells came out with telegrams. Mike Handler, just returned from a vacation in Italy visited me.

Goody Bull of Charlottesville, Virginia, and her daughter, Mrs. Coupland, married to an Air Force officer stationed at Wheelus Field, Tripoli, arrived to spend two days at the house.

E, PZ and I left by train tonight for Berlin.

Monday, September 8, 1958

Guf and I went this morning to Spandau Prison. This huge and rather dilapidated group of buildings, guarded by highly charged wire fencing and sentry towers, once a container of 1,000 prisoners, is now devoted entirely to the incarceration of Hess, Speer and von Schirach, the first serving a life sentence and the other two having finished 12 of their allotted 20 years.

Hess was slumped on a bench in the garden, said to be a favorite attitude when outdoors. A French warden said he was not crazy but was a "clown". I talked to Speer, who was working a garden patch. In spite of his prison pallor, he seemed and said he was healthy as a result of taking whatever exercise is permitted him. He was dressed in little better than tramp clothes. His English is fluent, his gaze direct and amiable. He gave the impression of being physically powerful, mentally alert and of having a sympathetic personality. He said he had

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no complaints to make, but of course wished he could be freed. He said the most unpleasant aspect of his confinement was the rarity with which he was allowed to receive visits from his wife and six children. He asked me to tell Jack McCloy how greatly appreciated was the latter's kindness to his children.

In going through the interior of the prison, I was struck by the

(cont'd on page 296)

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appalling gloominess of the place. Each of the prisoners has a small cell, badly lighted by windows high up, with a minimum of furniture and personal belongings. I saw their midday meal as we were passing through. To say the least, it was in appearance only calculated to prolong life. They cannot have gifts from outside. When they see their relatives they are separated by a glass partition, and wardens, recorders and interpreters are present.

Von Schirach was working or reading in the small library cell. He looked fit, but is considered an unpleasant character. Certainly, his record is lousy. I feel, like many others, that a comparative injustice was committed regarding Speer, who was sentenced rather for his extraordinary ability than for proven crimes.

We then motored over to Steinstuecken. Since the famous incident there, the grassy road has been barred by a pole fixed in place with a large lock, behind which a Vopo, with a carbine slung over his back, was slouching. The road curves out of sight almost immediately, and the village could not be seen from where we were. We are still awaiting - and probably will for a long time - action from Washington on our recommendation.

This afternoon I read out to George Muller a letter of commendation by CIA for his work on the National Intelligence Survey, and the little ceremony was photographed.

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Tuesday, September 9, 1958

Routine business at office. Satisfactory talks with Hamlett and Gufler. Took PZ with me and drove through the East Sector. The inhabitants looked as joyless as usual, but seemed adequately clothed and well fed. Did a little antiquing in the West Sector. Went with Ides van der Gracht to look at the Army Guest house at Wansee, which can be purchased and, if occupation ever ends, might be available to the State Department.

The weather was clear.

Wednesday, September 10, 1958

E and PZ left by plane for London this morning, the former to join Jim Clarke to make a last visit to Mainsforth.

Office morning and afternoon. I flew the flags once more in East Berlin, stopped at the HO (State owned and administered) antique store, saw nothing there for which I would have paid a dollar.

Deluge of rain.

Had a massage and dinner before taking the train. Loy Henderson telephoned me from Washington last night to say he was coming over about September 20th.

Thursday, September 11, 1958

We arrived at Mehlem this morning and I went to the house where I had a long chat with Al Gruenther. Al and I lunched with von Brentano,

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I visited the German Language School with Wendell Blancke. There are 25 students, and I was favorably impressed by the facilities in their classrooms, the personality of the teachers, and the curriculum.

We returned to Bonn in time for dinner.

Saturday, September 13, 1958

I left this morning at nine o'clock for Stuttgart, picking up General and Mrs. Hamlett in Mainz. We were met by Allen and Mrs. Moreland, who took us to the Daimler-Benz factory. The export manager [redacted] kindly arranged a show of all the present Mercedes models, and a fine array they were.

We then visited the museum where we saw examples of various engines, horseless carriages and cars made by the two concerns from their respective beginnings. They have given up participating in races, but some of their old racing cars were fascinating. One of them had attained a speed of between 405 and 435 miles an hour in a test. It was an extraordinary-looking vehicle, since the driver had no vision except straight ahead. They gave me a model of it in bronze which must weigh 25 pounds. Afterwards we had a little champagne gathering with the officials.

We then left for Schloss Ludwigsburg, accompanied by Dr. Martin Sweig, Administrative Assistant to Representative John McCormack, who is spending a few days with the Morelands. This is the finest castle I

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have seen in Germany. There are not many good pictures in it, but there is excellent porcelain and some wonderful furniture. The courtyard separating the old from the new Schloss and flanked by long wings is the finest imaginable.

The Hamletts and I reached Muehlacker after six o'clock and drove immediately to Manfred Behr's country house. Behr's father was a prominent industrialist before the war. He is a man of 45 and his wife [redacted] an attractive 43. The family plants were almost completely destroyed but have now been rebuilt, and each of them has a number of prosperous factories, she being the Chairman of the Board of three corporations. She does not look the part; she is pretty and [redacted] feminine.

Their house is an unusual one, built on the side of a mountain. It is said to have cost $800,000 and I can well believe it, for in its modern style it is [redacted] extensive, with a swimming pool, hot baths and other luxuries in the basement. We feasted on Swabian food and wine produced on the place.

Sunday, September 14, 1958

Like yesterday, the weather was perfect. We were up at 6:30 and went over to a Gasthaus not far from Kehl, where we met the other German members of Behr's shooting syndicate. After a round of Steinhager we took to the field. There were six guns, about the same number of keepers, and we walked in line over the flat ground through

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turnip roots, corn, grass and other crops. The wet spring had hindered partridge breeding, and the number of birds was said to be much lower than last year. However, we had as pleasant a day's hunting as I ever enjoyed. We killed 14 partridges, 15 pheasants and 16 ducks. The pheasant season has not yet officially opened, but by special dispensation from the local Buergermeister, who joined us for lunch, we were allowed to shoot cocks. The ducks were found in small tributaries of the Rhine; they were stirred up and flew past us but did not return. This maneuver was carried out in two separate spots in the middle of what looked like a tropical jungle.

E had a bad cold and could not come, but the wives of all the others were there and joined us for a lively cocktail party. Our hosts were prominent businessmen in the Stuttgart area, ranging in age from 45 to 72. They and their wives were delightfully hospitable and agreeable. All of them are old friends of Fanny and Barksdale Hamlett.

The Hamletts and I came back by train to Bonn where we arrived about midnight. They spent the night at our house. I like them enormously. She is half Mexican and I was entranced by her stories of life on the big Mexican ranches before they were expropriated.

Last night at the Behr's they gave a showing of a moving picture taken by them during a safari last year in French Equatorial Africa. It was the best African game and native-habits picture I have ever seen.

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They have been out several times in that part of the world on similar trips.

Monday, Septemb 15, 1958

The Hamletts left this morning for Berlin and I for the office.

I attended the joint reception at the Redoute for the El Salvador and the Costa Rican National Days.

Tonight we dined at the Handlers. I had a long talk after dinner with Louis Heren, of the London Times. He had lately been in the Middle East and had, I thought, very sensible views on the subject.

The papers were full this morning of comments on Winston Churchill's 50th wedding anniversary. This was celebrated a day or so ago. They are staying on the French Riviera. I thought a significant note as to his physical condition, and a very characteristic one, was a report by a French observer of having seen a huge basket of live lobsters delivered at the Churchill house for his anniversary lunch.

Tuesday, September 16, 1958

Walter Radius came in to tell me goodby. He is going on home leave, so we ran over the various civil aviation matters outstanding. His knowledge of them is encyclopedic, and I do not know what we will do in his absence if, as is likely, a new crisis develops.

Spencer Phenix came to see me. He has just returned from the United States and hopes to wind up the rest of the cases before the

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Mixed Board in October. It is a great comfort to have his wise judgment on these prickly matters.

This evening I went to call on the Chancellor, who has just returned from his vacation and his visit to General de Gaulle.

Wednesday, September 17, 1958

My talk last night with Adenauer was summarized in the following telegram. (see pages 305-308 following)

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Form AE/GER-12 (AUG 57)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

COLLECT

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12 EEP/EP

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- 305 -

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435
CONTROL NUMBER

PRECEDENCE

17 September 1958 / 11
DATE

A.M.

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RPT TO: AmEmbassy PARIS (PRIORITY) 159
AmEmbassy LONDON (PRIORITY) 110

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I saw Chancellor last night. He wished President and Secretary informed immediately his impressions de Gaulle meeting.

He thought delay had been wise and seeing General in own house much better than originally proposed visit Paris.

He had approached Colombey des Deux Eglises with some trepidation lest first acquaintance might not be cordial. Surprise was pleasant. During three and half hour talk they surveyed world problems in general terms. Meanwhile, von Brentano and Couve de Murville at nearby Chaumont had analyzed current preoccupations.

At Colombey whole physical area had been segregated, journalists and photographers eliminated, consequent atmosphere very personal.

Two leaders conversed with utmost frankness, and some of phrases in joint communique had been drafted in longhand by them. (I will identify those for which General responsible in airgram.) Chancellor particularly stressed this point, since indicative intimate informality prevailing.

General spoke without reserve of his attitude toward Germany when

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he was previously Prime Minister. France had been attacked and occupied thrice in less than century by traditional enemy, and General had feared, even after 1945, repetition. But he had later become convinced German people had abandoned any revenge plans and sincerely wished cooperate with France.

After conversations and mature reflections, Chancellor had arrived at conclusion de Gaulle had QUOTE noble character UNQUOTE and [redacted] sincerely desired permanent, peaceful French-German understanding. In this connection, General volunteered statement he advocated German reunification.

Adenauer's estimate was that de Gaulle had been intellect. It is sheer invention to describe either his hearing or eyesight as impaired.

After long private meeting Sunday, they had short talk Monday before parting. This confirmed Chancellor's conviction they had established relationship mutual trust. It agreed they would communicate by personal letters if occasions demanded.

Chancellor left Colombey relieved, surprised and content.

In course of his motor trip via Strasbourg and Nancy, he had been welcomed everywhere when his presence was known, by native population. General, apprised of this by his Prefects, said it was indication of lack of fundamental French hostility for Germans.

Adenauer judged that eleven years in political wilderness had drastically changed de Gaulle's attitude toward world affairs.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

- 307 -

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- 3 -

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Although their conversation was general, there were certain remarks by General deserving specific notice:

1. European Integration. General thought strong protectionist history French economy could be satisfied by special treatment provided for in treaty. Believed Common Market provisions should and would become effective January 1. Favored Free Trade Area. But the two statesmen discussed no details in this connection.

2. NATO. General has certain somewhat vague reservations about structure and military organization, as well as lack of concerted policies amongst members. Chancellor answered these doubts by saying treaty provided adequate provisions for changes if necessary. From own observation had concluded, for example, U. S. willingness consult allies, especially during past year, had been forthcoming and satisfactory.

3. Disarmament. Adenauer told General he strongly favored measures for nuclear and conventional curtailment armaments. General agreed and thought worthwhile pursuing negotiations this regard with Soviets.

Algeria. They had no interchange whatever this subject. (Chancellor considered General had displayed great political acumen in postponing formulation solution until constitutional reform enacted, of which General confident.)

Remarks. Adenauer transparently satisfied interview. It exceeded

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

AMERICAN EMBASSY, BONN

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- 308 -

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- 4 -

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any expectation. However, he was less detailed in his narration than customarily. I ascribe this to long motor trip and burden of awaiting business during first day in Bonn office. He was later in evening to entertain UNESCO delegations and leaves this morning for CDU convention Kiel. Said he thought elections will go well in Schlesweg Holstein and Bavaria and there may also be chance victory in Hesse.

He will return to Bonn probably on 26th and will go Berlin 30th (on American Air Force plane) to prepare for Bundestag opening there beginning October.

He looked bronze and fit. His calm, courtesy and charm were as usual evident. But this is first time I ever had to prod him with questions. I thought him tired and somewhat harassed by domestic burdens his office.

FonMin has left for Kiel. Will try report what transpired between himself and Couve de Murville through information from French Ambassador Seydoux.

If considered appropriate, would suggest President and Secretary acknowledge receipt this message to Chancellor, since he stressed importance he ascribed to their interest in meeting as evidenced by their past communications with him this subject.

BRUCE

D.B.

AUTH: David Bruce

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Representative Wright Patman (D-Texas) and his group came to see me this morning. As a Texan, he gave me information about which I have always been slightly uncertain. When Texas was admitted as a State, it was provided that if it ever decided to split itself into components the new States, numbering five, would be entitled to representation in the United States Senate. The Texans have never wanted to take advantage of this and have contented themselves with two instead of ten members of the Senate.

Mildred and Bob Bliss, the Tylers, Rebecca Wellington and Messrs. R. L. Hockley and John J. O'Connell III of AMOCO Chemicals Corporation, came to lunch with me.

The Blisses were in their usual good form; one of them 83 and the other 80. I had always thought of Mildred, who looks so young and pretty, as having enjoyed uninterrupted good health. According to her this was not the case, and for seven years she was an invalid. At a later date she felt she was losing her memory, went to a doctor, took some male hormone injections and recovered in a short time. Today at least her memory is extraordinarily good.

Van der Gracht and I drafted a telegram about the offer made by the city of Berlin to sell us the Tiergartnerstrasse property at the bargain rate of DM 80.00 per square meter. There were certain conditions attached by the Senat which may not be acceptable, but I feel sure that

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we can compromise on them. This has given me as much personal satisfaction as anything that has occurred here since I have been at this post.

I went again to call on the Bolivian Ambassador. My usual bad luck dogged my trail. This time I found his office open but the General absent. I was assured that he would return in a few minutes, and there was a great deal of frantic telephoning. About a quarter of an hour later he got me on the wire and told me, in a jargon of English and French, that he had suddenly had "an incision of the bowels". This remarkable ailment is not one I am familiar with. At any rate, he seemed to be in a state of mingled pain and embarrassment. It was not clear why he had not notified me in advance, but perhaps the trouble descended on him unexpectedly. He told me he would shortly call on me to explain the nature of his difficulty.

I went to see Dr. Globke and told him about the proposed Nixon visit. He promised to transmit the message tonight to the Chancellor at Kiel.

When I saw the French Ambassador, he had almost nothing to add to what Adenauer had told me. The Foreign Ministers had not made use of their carefully prepared position papers, but had talked in general terms while waiting to hear what took place at the conference between the two big shots.

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Thursday, September 18, 1958

Julius Klein came to see me this morning to say he understood the Embassy was not participating in discussions about the German assets problem and had not been cooperative ~~regarding~~ about the attitude of the German Government. I told him that what I had explained to him on two previous occasions remained true. This affair is being dealt with in Washington where it is being handled at the highest levels both in the Administration and in the Congress, and this Embassy serves primarily as a means of communication for messages from the German Government on the subject when these are not passed directly through its Embassy in Washington. Because of the great interest of Mr. Hermann Abs in the problem, I gave Klein a letter for Abs inviting him to lunch with me next week in Bonn.

I had a German lesson this afternoon, ~~and~~ then saw Henry Kellermann, Counselor of Embassy for UNESCO Affairs in Paris. The Executive Board of UNESCO is currently holding a meeting in Cologne. Its chief item of business is the election of a Director General. Luther Evans's term is running out and he is a candidate for re-election. The FedRep is committed to vote for Dr. Veronese, an Italian. There has been a slew of telegrams sent around the world by the Department soliciting votes for Evans, and the outcome will be close. Luther is a superior man, ~~and~~ I knew him when he was Librarian of Congress.

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Friday, September 19, 1958

E returned this morning from Paris. Dr. Varay gave her various tests and we will know the outcome shortly. Her blood pressure is 80 over 80--most unsatisfactory.

Raymond Schafer, Staff Member of the Appropriations Committee, who has been making a tour of Europe including Russia, from the standpoint of disposing of American surplus agricultural products, came to see me this morning with Dr. Eckert. He was much impressed by his recent trip to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. von Lilienfeld, wife of the Counselor of German Embassy in Ankara, born in Boston, visited me in connection with her passport problems. We finally decided, if her husband were agreeable and her lawyers in New York saw no objection, it would be simpler for her to retain her German citizenship and to renounce her American citizenship. She will think this over.

Armand Denis and his wife came to lunch. I had not seen him for some years. They now live most of the time in Nairobi. He has a tremendous television program, with 30 million viewers, for BBC and is deeply engaged in the crusade for African game preservation. The boys were almost out of their minds with excitement over his tales of wild animals, which indeed he tells better than anyone I have ever known. His life has been a continuous adventure, and it is wondrous he has survived disease and wild beasts. Years ago I

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sent him down to the Congo for OSS.

Dr. Luther Evans came down from Cologne to see me this afternoon.

Benjamin Ferencz, attorney for B'nai Brith, called on me in connection with its claims against the German Government. He has an evident talent for clear exposition. He was a prosecutor in the Einsatzgruppen case of the Nuernberg War Crimes trials and has spent a long time in Germany on various assignments.

Tonight I gave out prizes at the Little League Banquet in the Embassy Club.

Saturday, September 20, 1958

The Lowmans arrived this morning from London. There was nothing pressing at the office. The four of us left tonight for Wurzburg.

Sunday, September 21, 1958

Wurzburg was quite an eye-opener as far as I was concerned. I was entirely unprepared for the beauty of the Tiepolo frescoes in the Prince Bishop's Palace. Almost everything else had been shattered by bombing, but this glorious work was spared. The Palace itself is colossal and sometimes referred to as the finest example of baroque architecture in Germany. Personally, I found it on the dull side in spite of some magnificent panelled interiors, but I should

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like to go back again to look at the painting. The park is very fine and the courtyard almost equal to Versailles.

Leaving Wurzburg, we made an hour's trip to Rothenburg. This city was deliberately spared during the war both from bombing and the entry of Allied ground troops. The inhabitants attribute this to the influence at that time of the U. S. Government; whether wrongly or rightly I do not know. At any rate, it is a beautiful, intact medieval town. There may be some such small cities in Italy, but I wonder if any have the same perfection of preservation as has this one. The hotel Eisenhut there is famous for its cooking. We had a delicious lunch and plodded through the streets afterwards.

Arrived at Munich tonight, we were met by the Pages and put up at the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten.

Monday, September 22, 1958

The Lowmans and ourselves went this morning to Nymphenburg, saw the Schloss, Amalienburg, Badenburg and Pagodenburg. I had never seen the last and found it beautiful and unique. The suite of the three pavilions gives one a progress from delight to delight. They are glorious examples of imaginative 18th century architecture.

We lunched at Tay-tung, a Chinese restaurant, and after almost innumerable courses left satisfied but still slightly hungry,

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a condition said to be characteristic after Chinese meals. The food is at the same time simpler and more elaborate than that of the French, almost a contradiction in terms.

In the afternoon we went to the Pinakotek and the Residenz Theatre before an excellent dinner at the famous Waltenspiel Restaurant in the hotel.

Tuesday, September 23, 1958

We went this morning to the Schatzkammer exhibition in the Residenz. How so many wonderful objects survived the almost universal destruction in Munich is a matter for marvel. If I were a Wittelsbach, I could never bear to set foot in their old palace. It hardly seems possible that the members even of a dynasty that lasted for more than a thousand years could have accumulated such treasures, even if they devoted all of their time and money to nothing else. An ordinary collector who occasionally buys an art object is struck by a complete sense of futility when he views case after case of irreplaceable rarities such as are exposed here.

We went back to the hotel for lunch. The Pages and Lowmans saw us off at the airport where Col. Miller and Col. Hoffman awaited us with their Air Attache plane. We stopped at Frankfurt to pick up Loy Henderson, and arrived home in time for dinner, to which the

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Trimbles came.

Wednesday, September 24, 1958

Loy Henderson met with Messrs. Trimble, Tyler, Nordness, Loupe and myself for a talk this morning about State Department and Mission personnel and administrative problems. Henderson, Trimble and I lunched together upstairs.

At three o'clock we had a meeting of 30 or 40 of the officers, to whom Loy explained Wristonization and whose many questions he answered.

This afternoon I went to a reception given by the Ambassadors of Pakistan, Thailand, Japan, Vietnam and Korea for Vice Chancellor Erhard who is leaving shortly for a trip to that area.

E. Henderson and I dined tonight at the Belgian Embassy with the deGrubens.

Thursday, September 25, 1958

I spent some time with Loy Henderson this morning. Later, Fred Miller brought in Lt. Col. Angst, who is replacing Major Minnie Hay as Air Force Liaison Officer. She is from the Dutch part of Pennsylvania, and we had quite a talk about the various religious sects in that part of the world.

Hermann Abs came to lunch with Loy and myself. He is [redacted] agreeable. I explained to him the attitude of the Embassy in regard

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to the question of German assets. He said he understood this position perfectly and it was for that reason he had never approached me on the matter. He had himself been in favor of what he called the "little solution", that is, the payment of claims up to $10,000, with the hope that something might be done about the others later. I told him how persistently the Chancellor and von Brentano had pressed for a settlement. Abs is Chairman of the Board of Daimler-Benz, and he thinks when the Common Market comes into force French and Italian automobile producers can adequately meet German competition. He is interested in the build-up of the private capital market in this country and said considerable progress had been made in this field as savings accumulate.

I had a German lesson.

The Bolivian Ambassador called on me. He was operated on a couple of years ago at Walter Reed and, I suspect, has cancer. He is leaving today for three weeks of radium treatment in a German hospital.

We had a small cocktail party this evening to say goodby to Mrs. Allport, with the following guests: The Ambassador of Iceland and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Heinz Truetzschler von Falkenstein, Dr. Gertrude Thiry, Dr. Dorothea Karsten, Dr. Maria Hagemayer, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Moennig, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Heinz Lueders, Mr. and Mrs. Nordness and Dr. and Mrs. Edward Meyers.

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Friday, September 26, 1958

Loy Henderson left this morning.

Herb Altschull came to see me. He returned not long ago from his leave in the United States and finds political life here dull. We talked a bit about the China situation; he takes a gloomy view of it. I fear we are in a position of having nothing to negotiate with and have been entrapped by the Generalissimo into an untenable position.

I had a German lesson, then attended to a lot of office affairs.

Trafford Klots called me from Berlin last night. Isobel and he came down this afternoon to stay with us.

We had a dinner for the Hanflers tonight. They are leaving next week for his new post in Vienna. The dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Nordness, the Tylers, Louis Herens and Trafford and Isobel Klots.

Saturday, September 27, 1958

The Klotses took a trip down the Rhine today while the rest of us enjoyed the beautiful weather in Bad Godesberg.

Sunday, September 28, 1958

Another beautiful day. There was little to do at the office this morning, but a great deal this afternoon when a party of 110 Virginians with about 50 members of the Embassy staff came to us for cocktails.

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Governor Almond was to have headed this group, which is under the sponsorship of the Port Authority of Norfolk. However, his fight to keep the Negroes out of Virginia public schools in turn kept him from coming to Europe. The delegation was headed by my old friend ex-Governor John Battle, and there were many others whom I had known in the past. We had a lot of fun at the reception and then moved on to the Embassy Club where the Virginians entertained us for dinner. A fine meal it was, including langouste from Hamburg. Battle presented a colored photograph of Monticello for me to give to President Heuss. He then made a personal gift of a huge Virginia smoked ham. I expressed my gratitude and remarked on the difficulties recently experienced by other public officials who had been the recipients of friendly gifts. However, I reminded them that one Senator had laid down a rule he would take nothing which could not be consumed at a single meal. Therefore, I felt safe in accepting their generosity and, with the assistance of friends with gargantuan appetites, I believe we can take care of the situation.

Monday, September 29, 1958

Majors Bell and Shirlaw, Air Force Officers newly attached to MAAG, came to see me.

This afternoon I had a German lesson, and then saw Mr. Paul Ringler, editorial writer of the Milwaukee Journal. He will be in

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Europe for three months making a study of the workings of European integration institutions.

Heer Anker, the Norwegian Ambassador, came to tell me goodby. He is being transferred to Vienna. The poor fellow has been in bad health for a long time and will probably find his duties there less exacting than they are here where the Norwegian interests are more complicated.

We dined tonight at the Schotts'. The Capetanides were there, Peter Wilkinson and his wife, a German couple, and others. There was the usual superb food, and the wine was excellent.

News came through today of the overwhelming victory by which de Gaulle obtained 80 per cent of the votes for the constitutional changes in France. Only one overseas possession voted against the new Constitution, namely, Guinea. This means Guinea will be entitled to independence but will lose French financial and economic support. The General will shortly have to address himself to the difficult problem of Algeria. No one yet knows what his views on this question are. I think he has been most wise in postponing any final decision until the constitutional changes have taken place. In my opinion he is the only man in France who may be able to bring about a tolerable arrangement of affairs there. Meanwhile, Algerian terrorists are continuing their activities both in France and in North Africa.

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Tuesday, September 30, 1958

This morning I called on the Indian Ambassador in Bonn. He talked of the difficulties in connection with the possession of art objects. Apparently he [redacted] inherited many porcelains and other valuable objects from his parents and grandparents, to which he himself has added. But in the course of transfer from one foreign post to another and the absence of any settled home in India, many of them have been broken. He had some fine examples of modern ivory carvings from southern India where he says the craftsmanship in this regard is still [redacted] fine. He is a [redacted] knowledgeable man, a graduate of Oxford University and given to driving racing cars.

John Hays of Indiana came to see me. With a small syndicate he has obtained an option to drill for petroleum on eight million-odd acres of land in Jordan. He seems unperturbed by the unstable political conditions in that country, and is attempting to raise German, Italian and other capital to go ahead with the development of this concession.

Had a German lesson.

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